## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

THE Senate met on Decem ed was promptly called to order. A com ittee was appointed to wait on the Pres militee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive his message. The credentials of Senator She@eld to fill the vacancy of the deal of Senator Anthony, of Bhode Island, were presented. Several bills and resolutions were presented when the message was received, after which Senator Anthony, and the Senate adjourned... The House was premptly called ty order at noon, and a committee appointed to notify the Senate and President that the body was rendy for business. The message was received, ager the reading of which the House was adjourned.

In the Senate on the 2d Mr. Sheffield, the

In the Senate on the 2d Mr. Sheffield, the new Senator from Rhode Island, was swe in. A resolution offered by Mr. Vest, dire In. A resolution offered by Mr. Vest, directing an investigation into the leases in the Indian Territory for grazing or other purposes, called out an animated debate. The matter thally went over one day. In the House Mr. Follet, as a question of privilege, introduced a premible and resolutions directing an inquiry into the conduct of United States Marshal Wright, of the Southern District of Ohio, for employing and arming deputy Marshals in Cincinnati at the October election, many of whom were "notorious criminals and men known to have victous and brutal habits." etc. A lively debate followed and the revolution was adopted without division. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then taken up ond Mr. Reagan offered his substitute known as the Reagan bill, and addressed the House until adjournment.

tute known as the Reagan bill, and addressed the House until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 3d Mr. McPherson introduced a bill to suspend the coinage of silver dollars. Mr. Vest's resolution calling for an investigation into the leased lands in the Indian Terreftory was taken up, discussed and agreed to. Bills were introduced, and the Benate adjourned... In the House the Senate amendments to the House bill for ferting uncarned land-grants of the Atlantic & Pacific Entiread were non-concurred in The bill making a temperary apprepriation for the naval service was passed. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then discussed until adjournment.

Senate on the 4th Mr. Hill intro Is the Senate on the 4th Mr. Hill introduced a resolution declaring it inexpedient
to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars
and gave notice that he would call it up at
an early day. The senate soon went into executive session and then adjourned. In the
House Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to apply say surplus in the Treasury, above a
certain amount, to the redemption of outstanding bonds. Other bills were introduced,
when the House took up the Inter-State Commerce bill, and the Reagan substitute was
surported by a number of members. Adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE House Committee on Rivers and Harbors will endeavor to have a bill providing appropriations for the improve-ment of rivers and harbors, ready to re-port to the House January 15. The com-mittee has decided to make, as far as practicrible, an appropriation of twenty-five per cent. of the estimates made by the the corps of army engineers, and to limit.

If possible, the aggregate to \$80,000,000.
The annual report of the Chief of the
Revenue Marine Service showed that the
relief work performed excelled that of any other year. They assisted 246 merchant vessels shipwrecked or distressed, valued with cargoes at \$7,000,000, and saved many whose lives were imperiled.

SECRETARY McCulloch's recent pro-connecement in favor of tariff reform, parnonnement in favor of tarm retorm, par-ticularly his recommendation for a reduc-tion, or the abolition of the duty upon for-eign raw material, was lately the theme of wide discussion in public circles at Washington. Republicans denounced the view as rank treason to their party, while Dem Mr. McCulloch practically endorsed the principles underlying the Morrison bill, and vindicated the action of those who sup-

A DELEGATION of Philadelphia letter carriers called upon Postmaster-General Hatton a few days ago and presented a memorial, stating that the character of their employment came within the provis ions of the eight-hour law, and that they were entitled to compensation for extra hours of labor given to the Government since the passage of that labor act. The requested Mr. Hatton to provide a remedy. The Postmaster-General informed the delegation that Congressional action would be mecessary in the case, and indicated his willingness to further the procurement of the necessary legislation by all means at his command.

THE report of the Utah Commission wa made public a few days ago. It state that the duties imposed upon the Commis-sion at the recent election were success-fully performed, and that all Polygamist excluded from voting, and continued flows: "After more than two years labor and experiences here, it become daty to advise the Govern ent and counfully administered, in respect of the dischisement of the Polygamists, the effect of the same upon the preaching and practice of Polygamy has not been to improve the tone of the former or materially diminish the latter During the present year there appears to have been a Polygamic revival. The institu-tion is boldly and defiantly defended, and commended by spiritual teachers, and plural marriages are reported to have increased in numbers." A considerable portion of the report was devoted to the acrount of the recent trial and conviction of Clawson, which the Commissi t would have a restraining influen

upon young Mormons.

The Springer Committee on Expenditures in the department of justice which tures in the department of justice which by order of the House, is to conduct the investigation and employment of Deputy Marshals in Cincinnati at the October elec-tions will go to work shortly and the in-vestigation will be begun in Washington where a number of witness uniped, and then the will go to Cincinnati. mittee will go to Cincinnati. The following witnesses have been sum-moned to appear and testify before the committee here: James N. Donnelly, Dis-turning Clerk of the General Land Office; Bioses B. C. Wright, Clerk in the Peasion Office; E. C. Ford, also Clerk in the Pension Office; John Wright, of the Postoffice De-partment: John McElfresh, ex-detective; partment; John McElfresh, ex-detective; Charles Hurley, ex-fireman, and William Kavanaugh, all of Washington. These, it is claimed, were made deputies in Cincin-mati on election day. Ex-Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, will also be sum-moned, and local Republican politicians have been summoned, among them H. L. Rogers, Henry Manistre and Barney Hig-

gins.
REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON'S bill to further secure the Government against frand in the sale of whisky, provides for each package of distilled spirits deposited in a distillery or bonded warehouse, and and distinery or bonded warehouse, and upon which a warehouse stamp is now required to be affixed by law, there shall be issued and delivered at the time of such deposit to the distiller a duplicate thereof, and the package shall not be withdrawn and delivered to any person except the person who, at the time of dline met a received. at the time of filing such a request for such withdrawal, shall deliver a dupli-cate stamp to the Collector of the district in which the package is stored. When so restamp to the Collector of the district in both the package is stored. When so resident taxes are paid, shall cancel and the fines aggregated \$6,000. Altoturned the Collector, after all the Gor

stamps and return the same the storekeeper in charge of the ckage, with instructions to deliver it to package, with instructions to deliver it to the persons returning stamps for cancella-tion. The stamps, when so cancelled, shall be affixed to the head of the package oppo-site from the warehouse stamp at the time and in the manner the tax-paid stamps are now affixed. Delivery by storekeeper shall not be made until all charges for storage and other advances made by the distiller are repaid him by the holder and owner of the stamp.

THE EAST.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Monongahela and Peter's Creek Coal Company's mine, near Coal Bluff, Pa., a few mornings ago, and fatally interests. Company's mine, near Coal Bluff, Pa., a few mornings ago, and fatally injured two miners named James Sharpless and Michael Boyle. The day force, which numbered about a dozen men had just gone to work, and Sharpless and Boyle were pushing, when the gas ignited from their naked lamps, and an explosion followed, which terribly burned and rendered insensible both men. Fortunately the other mines both men. Fortunately the other miners were in a different part of the mine at the time. Sharpless and Boyle were rescued soon after and everything possible done to alleviate their sufferings. THE Pennsylvania Bailroad lately re-

luced its working force by more than 1,100 nen. Five thousand men have been thrown men. Five thousand men have been thrown out of employment at Pittsburgh by the temporary closing of the Edgar Thousson Steel-Works. Ten per cent reductions have been accepted by the employes of the American Iron-Works and the Lewis foun-

iry in the same city.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND lately said he in-GOVERNOR CLEVELAND lately said he in-tended to resign the Gubernatorial office January 6, 1885. As yet no member of his future Cabinet has been determined upon. A FEARFUL explosion of dynamite and gunpowder occurred recently at the house of Stephen Young, in Stafford, N. H. Eight were injured, four fatally. Mr. persons were injured, four fatally. Mr. Young was he ving a well dug. A nephew, George R. Young, of Lowell, was showing how dynamite charges should be used when one exploded. Concussion also exploded the remainder of the cartridges and two kegs of powder. The injured were Stephen Young, George Young, a num named Barry. Young, George Young, a man named Barry and one named Foss, a daughter of Young, two whose names were not ascertained. Young's daughter and Barry died. Some others were seriously injured. The house and contents were burned to the ground. A surr for criminal negligence was lately entered against the James Coal Mining

Company, at Uniontown, Pa., in whose works fourteen persons were killed by a recent explosion.
FRANCES D. MOULTON, of Beecher-Tilton notoriety, died at his home in New York December 5th, of paralysis of the heart.

He had not been well for some time.

A MOVEMENT was recently on foot in
New York to restrain the eminent tragdian, John McCullough, in an insane asy um. His wife was thought to be the nover in the cause. Mr. McCullough's mind has not gained its accustomed vigor and he will probably become a raving

THE WEST.

DIAZ was quietly innugurated President

of Mexico on the 15th. THE general managers of the Missouri River lines at a meeting at Chicago decided to order the restoration of passenger rates to Missouri River points. The r rates are \$10.50 to the river points and the arrangement is that these rates are to run two years. General satisfaction was exd at the termination of the war.

ORRIN A. CARPENTER, once charged with the murder of Zora Burns at Lincoln, Ill. a year ago, but subsequently tried and ac-quitted, was shot at recently in Lincoln by William H. Burns, the father of the murdered girl. The bullet missed its mark.

MRS. JOHN HAGERTY, aged sixty years was from over and instantly killed a few days ago in the Wabash yards at Jacksonville, III. Thomas Brunk, the yardmaster, at the risk of his life, pushed from the track a daughter of the deceased woman and saved her life.

A REWARD of \$5,000 was lately offered by the Chicago Citizens' Committee for the arrest and conviction of the Eigh-teenth Ward ballot-box stuffers.

THE Toledo, O., Produce Exchange Intely sent an address to the railway managers of the country urging that freight charges are too high, and that in view of the de-

are too high, and that in view of the de-creased values of Western products there should be a revision and readjustment of rates. There seemed to be great interest over the matter at Toledo. PERSONS passing along the Des Moines River, near Des Moines, Ia., recently, found the foot and leg of a child protruding from the bank at the mouth of a ravine, where it had been buried by some unknown per-son. The bank had been washed away,

exposing the limb,

JOHN BINDER, a very desperate Montana cowboy, who fatally shot Hans Roche some time ago and ape, was recently captured at Lagrange, Ore., by officers. Soon after the capture Binder made his escape again after a desperate struggle and fied to Baker City, intending to take a train for the East there. The Deputy Sheriff and a posse of men surrounded the desper-ado and compelled him to surrender. Bin-der was brought to Portland and heavily

shackled. Although only twenty-three years old he is very desperate, and has been concerned in several murders. Ros Petenson, said to be the leader of a gang of burglars at Decatur, III., was ar-rested and juiled a few days ago. He was charged with being one of the gang who charged with being one or the gang who went through a leading dry goods store not long ago, when several hundred dollars' worth of goods were subsequently a hand car. The goods were subsequently a hand car. The goods were subsequently the several hand car. found in the timber, where they were hid-

A SERIOUS plague lately took hold of the swine near Wheeling, W. Va., and made serious inroads among the herds. The losses amounted to thousands of dollars in a few days, and should the present remedies fail the losses will be incalculable. The attention of the County Court was directed to the matter by the County Health Board, which urged the importance of immediate action. The disease was a contagious enteric fewer analogous to typhoid fewer in man, and is

spread in every direction.
A TRAGEDY at Newport, Ark., rec Minton had won the affections of Smith's wife, and she deserted her husband, but subsequently returned and lived with him. The hatred of each other engendered in the two men had its fatal end when they met. Smith was armed with a knife and Minton carried a revolver. The affair ended in Smith being shot dead and Minton receiving knife wounds which will likely prove fatal. Smith formerly resided in Jasper County, Ill.

gether the gamblers have recently paid the municipality over \$3,000 in fines and costs. The Dallas gamblers about all left. The official vote of Texas came tardily but heavy. The costs of the costs of the costs.

but heavy. The voto was, Cleveland, 223, 208; Blaine, 83,333; St. John, 3,511; Butler, 3,521; Belva Lockwood, 2. Cleveland over ne, 134,855.

Blaine, 134,555.

A BORRISLE murder was committed a few nights ago at Van Buren, Ark. Joseph S. Houck, a township Constable, was endeavoring to arrest a negro desperado named John Williams and was searching for him at the house of another negro when Williams stepped up behind him with a double barrelled shot gun and blew the whole top of his head off. Houck died instantly, the head being nearly severed from the body. After doing the shooting Williams mounted Houck's horse and es-caped to the woods. He was subsequently

caped to the woods. He was subsequently captured by an armed posses.

A TRABEST occurred at Nechesville, Tex., recently, which resulted in the death of L. V. Simpson and Dr. Calhoun Lawrence, both well known citizens. The difficulty grew out of the settlement of a small debt. Simpson fired first, and mortally wounded Lawrence in the abdomen. Lawrence fired three shots, each taking effect, the last one penetrating Simpson's heart. Lawrence expired some hours after the shooting.

FOURTEEN boys lately escaped from the House of Refuge at Louisville, Ky., by means of a rope made of sheets and blan-

wo prominent characters of Fort Smith Ark., were placed on trial in the United States Court a few days ago, charged with murdering a man several years ago. The case was an interesting oue, and more than twenty witnesses were in attendance, and there was much excitement. here was much excitement.

The most intense excitement and con-

ternation lately existed at Green Brier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., over the wholesale poisoning of the family of An-drew Mann, a rich cattle dealer who lived near Fort Springs. The family consisted, including servants, of thirteen persons. This was the third attempt, the firt two proving abortive. Nearly a month ago the amily were taken suddenly and danger-ously ill, and had a very narrow escapfrom death. At that time it was though to be a disease similar to that which was raging in the counties called "the Virginia scourge." last atttempt to poison the family occurred only a few days ago. Immediately after eating supper the whole family were taken suddenly ill. Mr. Mann jushad steneth to ring his dinner bell and on a neighbor. The family was found in various positions—some on the floor and some in bed. Others had found their way out of doors, where they were writhing in apony. A physician was summoned as soon as possible, and all the aid that could e given was rendered.

s given was rendered.

A FEW mornings ago a fire in the stables
of the Hills' Spring Passenger Railway
'ompany at Baltimore, Md., completely extroved the large building, together with many of the company's cars and fifty horses. The flames started in the hay lof and spread so rapidly that only fifteen of the horses could be taken out and only one car was removed. There were sixty-eight corses in the stable when the fire was discovered; seventeen were rescued, although badly scorched. The fire started over the front entrance, and after the halters were cut the horses refused to be led from the

burning building. Ten cars were burned. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. A youth on the farm of James Wapkins, near Liberty, Va., was recently standing under a tree, talking to some ne-gross. The sky was slightly overcast. A viv d flash of lightning, followed instantly by a clap of thunder, startled the party. The youth fell dead. His clothing was to n to shreds, but the skin on his body was broken in only one small place.

GENERAL.

In the English House of Commons, or tae 1st, Gladstone presented his redistribu-tion bill. It provides that all towns of less tran 15,000 inhabitants and the small boreaghs shall be merged into counties; that all towns of 50,000 inhabitants shall be entitled to one member. England will possess six additional members. The memberships of Wales and Ireland are not changed. Scotland will have twelve additional an

c'eat- against the Egyptian Government to prevent the latter from diverting certain tixes from the sinking fund to the general Treasury was lately decided against the

THE LATEST.

Tat: last session of the great Plenary Council at Baltimore came to a closs with great pomp and ceremony a few days ago. The long expected completion of the great Washington monument obelisk took place at Washington, D. C., on the after-noon of December 6th. The ceremonies were very short and simple from the fact that February 22d has been reserved for the full c. lebentie

An Imperial decree requiring the poison ing of the Freuch invaders was recently

posted in Tonquin.

THE Cuban agitator, Bonachea, with a band, arms and munitions was captured at Kingston, Jamaica, a few days ago Grant excitement exists in Duluth,
Minn., and other places in regard to gold
and sliver on the north shore of Lake Superior, between Duluth and Pigeon River
Excitement is at fever heat and intensifying. In the past few months explorers have been traveling all over the region exploring for precious metals and over 32,-300 acres of Government land have been bought. The greatest interest is in the extreme northern portion of Lake County, adjoining the Canadian border. The largest and most promising deposits have been found there. The way the gold was discovered it was said as the following discovered. disease was a contagious enteric fever analogous to typhoid fever in man, and is
known as hog cholera. Quarantine will
prevail against it if strictly maintained,
and the Board of Health was instructed to
inaugurate perfect isolation, while the
Court enacted a severe hog law. The disease made its appearance on the farm of J.
W. Nicholls, in the district, and rapidly
surgead in every direction. several townships. The new discover-les are on a line with Rabbit Mountain from which large quantities of silver on have been taken. Sufficient is known to resulted in the instant death of John Smith, a mechanic, and the probable fatal wounding of Edward Minton, a gambler. Minton had won the affections of Smith's wife, and she deserted her bank minton, and others aged to \$150,642 a ton, and other \$150,642 a ton, and and at \$150,642 a \$150,642 a ton, and others sent to St. Paul assayed from \$40 to \$300 a ton. A Couer d'Alene excitement is predicted by many. CAPTAIN BARTLERT, Chief of the Hy-

drographic Office, Navy Depurt-ment, has just completed a large chart of the Arctic regions, intended for ex-hibition at the New Orleans Exposition. It was made under the supervision of Lieuten-ant Greely, and shows at a glance all the explorations made by the Greely expediUSEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

The production of fine wool in the

Interest is increasing even more rapidly than the consumption.

Experience has conclusively shown that the public taste for fruit keeps pace with the increased production. Desirable fruit products are now almost constant articles of diet, while their health-fulners is preparable consequed. fulness is universally conceded.—N. Y. Herald.

-In washing flannels it is a mistake to use very hot water. Wash them in lukewarm water in which soap has been dissolved, and rinse in clear water of the same temperature, stretching them well in both directions before hanging on the line.—Albany Journal.

-Lemon buns are made of one-quarter -Lemon buns are made of one-quarter of a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, one pound of flour, four eggs, half a teacubful of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add lemon extract to your taste; currants, also, if you choose. Bake in a moderate oven.

-Boston Globe.

-Washington pie. Six tart apples, six onnees of sugar, six onnees of butter or thick cream, six eggs, the grated peel of one lemon, half the juice. Grate the apples, after paring and coreing them; stir together the butter and sugar, as for cake. Then add the other ingredicts and lacks with rich pader sections. ents, and bake with rich under paste only. - The Household.

-Women with country homes and —Women with country homes and forced to depend on themselves for a living could doubtless in many cases support themselves by poultry raising if they will do as the dandy did who became an expert in arranging his necktie—"give their whole mind to it." It does not require a heavy capital to start with three or four dozen fowls, and with three or four dozen fowls, and when these are a success then enlarge. -Exchange.

into six or eight pieces. Season well with salt and pepper. Dip in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs in which there is one teaspeonful. -For fried chicken, cut the chicken egg, then in line bread crimbs in which there is one teaspoonful of chopped parsley for every cupful of crumbs. Fry ten minutes in boiling fat. Cover the center of n cold dish with Tartara sauce. Arrange the chicken on this and garnish with a border of pickled beets, so that it can be served with cream. o that it can be served with cream.-Sarannah (Ga.) News.

-To bleach sheeting, soak the cloth —To bleach sheeting, soak the cloth twelve hours in soap-suds, then take fot every twenty-five yards of sheeting a half pound of chloride of lime and dissolve it in enough boiling water to ever the cloth when dipped into it. When the lime is dissolved strain the solution through a cloth; then put the sheeting in and stir constantly for a half hour; rinse well in pure water; half hour; rinse well in pure water then boil in strong suds and hang in th air to dry. Flannel, which has become ellow, may be whitened by putting it or twenty-four hours in a s hard soap water and ammonia. Use a half pint of ammonia to one pound of soap and one gallon of water.—Toledo Blade.

PIG FEEDING AND PORK. How to Produce a Mountain of Fat from a Healthy Little Pig.

So long as there is a demand for fal logs there must be a supply; and, of course, the question with the farmer is, how can I most rapidly and cheaply produce the largest possible mountain of fat from my, at present healthy little pig? Prof. Browne, of the Ontario Agricultural College, after testing the question with a large number of animals and in a variety of ways, declares that "raw peas are lifty per cent. cheaper than cooked peas, and cheaper than Indian corn in any form." Of course the latter point would depend upon the price of the two commodities. As to the best manner of feeding, a farmer neighbor of mine, who raises one or two very fat hogs every year, finds that upon the one-meal-a-day plan he never fails to secure (1) a large frame, (2) extreme fatness finally, and (3) free-dom from sickness, all of which he ha-morously attributes to (4) "keeping em

appy and contented."

His neighbors' pigs, fed three or four times a day, are, so he says, "squealing all the time they ain't eatin'" while his own "get up and eat their one square meal, and then lie down an' sleep nost of the time." One season, raising three pigs, he made (i. e., exclusive of weight of the animals when he bought them) pigs, he made (1) of the animals when he bought them) of the animals when he bought them) 1,260 pounds of pork in 180 days, an average of seven pounds or two and one-third pounds, cach, a day. The last two months the trio consumed, on are average, ten quarts raw corn-meal day. The dry meal was turned on to of fresh water (a pailful or two) in the founder of the family fortunes was eating his heart out at St. Helena. and fed. When killed, though not fully up to the Stransburgh geese, which are fed for fat livers (for the famous pates de foie gras so be ved by gourmets) and which are so accurately diagnosed by the expert attendant, that only those are killed to-day that would die an unnatural death from "live: complaint" to-morrow; still the fat dis-case was developed fully up to, in fact,

ease was developed fully up to, in fact, above the average.

So much for the question of excessively f2t, instead of meaty or fleshy animals. With regard to the desirability of hogs of the latter class, an observing writer has remarked that out-of-door pigs would not show so well at the fairs, and would probably be passed by judges and people who have been taught only to admire only the fat and helpless things which get the prizes, and which are, truly enough well adapted to fill lard kegs; but the standard of perfection should be a pig which will make the most ham with which will make the most ham with which will make the most ham with the least waste of fat, the largest and deepest sides with the most lean meat. It should also have bone enough to allow it to stand up and help itself to food and carry with it the evidence of health and development in all its parts. Without work or exercise, the

Without work Without work or exercise, the muscular system, that is the flesh or ican meat, can never be largely de-veloped, but on the contrary, it begins to degenerate with all living creatures the moment exercise ceases. The out-door air and exercise which makes the door air and exercise which makes the muscle, will as surely develop the whole organism, and not only produce a long, large frame, and furnish the solid legbones to bear it erect. An acquaintance who prides himself on raising (in a barn cellar on a manure heap!) "healthy pig pork" for his own family, instead of buying the Western produced article (where the poor animals are exposed to pure air and corn on the cob) once remarked of his Christmas pig: posed to pure air and corn on the cob) once remarked of his Christmas pig: "Why, even the bones are so tender that they chew up almost like the meat iself!" This illustrates I may say in passing, the condition of fat, "rickety" children. No matter how "hard and good" their fat is described to be, it is the kind I have been talking about; and if we could look beneath the wretched stuff, we would find the muscular and nervous systems very lean and attenuated just as we do in the case of fat sheep and hogs.—U. E. Paige M. D., in N. Y. Tribune. KEEP WARM, LADIES

rovide Yourselves with Fur-Th Clonks, Fur-Lined Garments and

Hats and Turbans.
The next choice for a dressy cloak after the long seal-skin garments is a cloak of similar shape trimmed with for, and made either of the frise velvets, the ciscle velvet, the satin figures rocaded on velvet, striped velvets, armures, beaded brocades, or the heaviest repped silks that have setin cords oven in at intervals. Brown and black are the colors that trim most handsomely with furs for day wraps, but for the evening there are gold and silver brocades on white satin grounds that produce very rich effects. The long Albani, the Gretry, La Favorite, iong Alban, the Gretry, La Favorite, Galatea and other garments already de-scribed are made up in these rich fab-rics, lined with quilted moire, or bru-cade, changeable silk, or satin, and trimmed with a wide border of some long fleecy fur, as a fluffy effect is es-pecially desirable when the cloak itself a not made of fur, a little chenille fringe is sometimes added, and there are very rich beaded ornaments, with oth-ers made of satin cords.

Short visites with sleeves, and the scarf mantles that cover the arms with-out sleeves, are also made of these rich materials and bordered with fur. Some handsomely shaped jackets, with triple folds below the close-fitted back and a loose Moliere front, are made of the heavy repped silks, and finished at the neck and throat only with fors. Long Newmarket cloaks and ulsters made by Newmarket cloaks and useers made by famous Paris modistes get their cachet from the trimming added by the furri-ers; thus there is a prettily lapped sur-plice-like collar of natural beaver put plice-like collar of natural beaver put on a green or brown redingote, or a black camel's-hair dolman for a lady in mourning has Astrakhan or Persian-lamb, or black fox fur, put lengthwise on the whole front and below the waist in the head. in the back. Large square pockets of Astraklian or other fur are also seen on

Astranan or other the alexa sees on the sides of fitted cloth garments. The fur-lined circular remains in favor as a useful wrap, but is not chosen for a garment for stylish wear. There is an effort to make this simple there is an effort to make this simple wrap look high-shouldered by shirring it in rows across the shoulders, and using a smaller collar that does not conceal this shirring. The fur linings were made up so heavily that they have gradually lost favor, and are now confined to circulars, while the plush lin-ings introduced to rival them have entirely disappeared. Whole squirrel linings are used for inexpensive cir-culars that begin as low as \$28, while linings made only of the backs of the animals, and therefore gray throughanimals, and therefore gray out, are used for higher-priced wraps. Camel's-hair circulars lined with the gray backs cost \$65, and are liked for elderly ladies, for traveling, and for elderly ladies, for traveling. The Rusthose who wear mourning. The Russian sable linings with tails hanging at intervals, are made up with Sicilienne outside, and are so luxurious inwardly that either side may be worn out. Min linings are used in armure and figured Sicilienne wraps, and there are circulars for the opera lined with royal graine, which may be bought for \$75 or \$85. A novelty for linings and also for bothers is a long crinkled white fleece of Chinese fur. The small collar of fur with a black clasp is considered sufficient triuming for most circulars: cient trimming for most circulars borders add so much to the weight that

they are seldom used.

A wintry poke bonnet for a young face is made in the fish-wife shape, pointed in front, and faced there with mink. The bonnet itself is of brown velvet, with some birds in front of the crown for trimming. New seal turbane have very close brims, with high have very close brims, with high crowns that taper or that are slightly indented. Seal hats have brims tha recede until they become very narrow behind, and there are also English walking hats of this fur. Birds clusters, or else breasts mounted elusters, or else bressts mounted in long shapes, are the trimmings.—Har-per's Bazur.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE. The Quiet Residence Which He Occupie in Philadelphia.

When the conqueror placed his hand on the mane of one of the two colossal lions that flank the magnificent white and black marble staircase of the Plazza del Orienti, in Madrid, and, turning to

The house on Ninth street was about the year 1800 by a wealthy Irishman, John Moony, who owned the property between Locust street and the alley. It was then supposed to be on Spruce street, but when Spruce street was sur-reveal the line was run 100 feet further south. This is the reason the house

fronts on the alley.

Not long after the house was built it was purchased by Chandler Price, a great shipping merchant of those days.

After the battle of Waterloo Joseph Bonaparte bade his unfortunate brother a sorrowful farewell and sailed for the New World. Before doing so he offered himself as a substitute for imprison-ment at St. Helena. "We do not care to cage the cat when we have captured

the royal tiger," was the sareastic com-ment of an English officer.

Joseph Bonaparte arrived in Phila-delphia some time in 1815. Few resi-dences in Philadelphia were fitted for a King, even an exiled one, who, through his wife, Mademoiselle Clary, daughter of an enormously wealthy merchant of Marseilles, was still possessed of am ple means. After some dickeri Chandler Price gave up his bouse for handsome consideration to the exile. sonte dickerins

The beaut ful daughter of a French The beant ful daughter of a Frenchman, in humble circumstances, touched, no doubt, by the noble exile's misfortunes, listened to his tale of love. The little intrigue was discovered. The irate father removed his daughter to another city, and Bonaparte, in disgust, purchased a residence at Bordentown, and, after a residence there of some years, diversified by shooting excursions to the Adirondacks, returned to Europe. He took up his residence in Florence, where after a number of years wasted in in trigue against the Bourbons that cam-to nothing, he ended his varied and ad venturous life in 1844.-Philadelp

The evidences of the presence of the ancient people, the mound builders, are found everywhere upon the North American Continent, except, perhaps, upon the Atlantic coast. They consist of mounds sometimes of imposing size, and other earthworks, so numerous that in Ohio alone there are, or were till quite recently, estimated to be not less than 10,000 of the mounds, besides hundreds of enclosures of earth and stoned

MODERATION.

A Few Words of Cantion and Advice People Who Are Living too Fast.

In the present state of the Christian world, the idiotic and imbecile, the weak-minded, are treated kindly by the stronger and richer members of This is a proper development of Christianity. We have often reterred to tianity. health of mind; and have warned our readers against excessive exercise of the brain as destructive to mind and body. Mental activity, if moderate, conduce to health and growth. Daily observaunnees of mental power may be seriously harmed by excessive activity. Th

nind may be weakened and exhausted by prolonged and severe exertion. have more than hinted that the training of children consists in securing sound minds in sound bodies, and that sound mieds in sound bodies, and that the mind is so dependent on the body, that parents and teachers should culti-vate the body and develop its various powers by giving it and its organs proper nourishment, judicious exercise and suitable repose. The young and growing need more nourishing food,

growing need more nourishing food, more regular exercise, and more rest than the mature and grown.

Many observations show that the moderate activity of the mind and regular training of its forces contributes to long life. Men and women of mental culture live longer and happier than the ignorant. Nearly all the mental giants of our race live to be more than three-score years and ten. But to seeme this result, body and mid culture should be begun at an early period of life and continued judiciously to its close. Men who cease to practice the activity of their growing years loss the powers their growing years loss the powers they once acquired. The active mer-chant who becomes rich and retires from a business life usually cuts short his days. Those who disregard hy-gienic laws, and cease to exercise from lay to day their muscles and their inday to day their muscles and their in-tellectual powers, soon cease to have "a sound mind in a sound body." Some men in the prime of life and in the midst of usefulness disregard hygi-enic laws in some way either by ex-cessive activity of brain, or by ceasing to give it proper, moderate exercise. Wealth enables them to fall into sen-Wealth enables them to fall into sen-sual indulgences and so impair their mental and bodily forces. They may have no family tendency to disease, may have led regular and sober lives, and still be troubled with weaknesses and infirmities in middle life. This condition most mea could avoid by continuing to live as they began. Modera-tion in eating, regular business, proper exercise of mind and body would bave kept their mental and bodily machinery in good condition until they reached old age. It may be true that the prime of life may extend from thirty to fifty years and still, we have known men who observed strictly the laws of health, and so lived to four score years. We gain streagth of brain and muscle by using them; we become weak when we cense to use them. After fifty years an active man should be more moderate in his exertion than before, but still he should not cease to act and use his various powers, as the best means of pre-serving them. In the middle period of life, thirty to fifty years -few men or life, thirty to fifty years—few men or women can safely overfax their brans. This organ once impaired does not easily, if ever, regain its strength. The mind sympathizes with the brain in all its sufferings. Many of our scholars limit themselves in their exertions, and so reach old age. Agrasis forgot that he was mortal and so continued to exert his social and social his mental powers during many hours of the day and night after he had passed three score years, and so broke down. and science met with an irreparable loss. Sir Walter Scott in his middle life declared that six hours a day in brain work was all he could continuously endure. But when he was pecun-iarialy embarrassed in later years, he over-taxed his brain to meet his obliga-

tions, he became exhausted and his prolifie mind lost its former strength and he died an imbecile

he died an imbecile.

While we object to excessive physical and intellectual exertion, we also see the folly of laziness and inactivity. The business man, who devotes ten hours a day to his special calling, should have the remaining fourteen hours for sleep, social intercourse and improvement of the mind. This latter does not make a man, but it does make him more of a man than he otherwise would be. man than he otherwise would be

A clergyman called upon a lady who within a few years had lost her children, her husband and nearly all her property. He attempted to console her, but he soon found that she did not need or seek his services. For on saying that he did not see how she could be so cheerful, she replied that she made up her mind a great many years ago that if she did not enjoy herself as she went along, she never should. So we think every man, woman and child snould have hours for pleasure as well as hours for work. We ought to provide for the future, but also enjoy the present. The man who overtasks his body or-brain, sooner or later pays the penalty.—C. H. Allen, M. D., in Western Rural. bould have hours for pleasure as well

MOSCOW At a Tea-Drinking Establishment-Rus

It would be a very incomplete sketch of Moscow that did not treat of the "traktirs," or ten-houses. They abound in every street, lane and alley, rivaling in their numbers the public houses of western lands. The drinking of "tchai" is, indeed, a prominent feature of Russian life. Everyone has heard of the precious packages of tea, the best that the Flowery Land can produce, brought across the steppes of Tartary and through the passes of the Oural Mountains to the great fair of Nishni-Novgo

rod. Enter a traktir at what hour of the day you please it always seems crowded. A corpulent little saint with a smiling countenance, who is supposed especially to preside over tea-drinking, a smiting countenance, who is supposed especially to preside over tea-trinking, is perched in one corner. The Russians, as they enter, uncover their heads and bow to the patron of "the cup that cheers, but not inchriates." Profusely perspiring, and, indeed, completel saturated with tea, the habitues tall saturated with tea, the habituse task over and settle matters of business or pleasure, strike bargains, or balance actounts. Merchants, brokers and bankers confer and transact business; pleasure-seekers arrange their plans; estranged friends make up their quarrels over the steaming tumblers. Who can doubt that tea-drinking in Moscow is a great National institution? reat National institution?

One of the chief houses of call for merchants in Moscow is the Moskouski merchants in Moscow is the Moskouski Traktir. This is no ordinary establishment. Tall, robust servants, in white trousers and tunies, move to and fro, and assiduously wait upon the guests. The cooking at this establishment is celebrated, but it is for tea-drinking that it is chiefly frequented. If you to

have no one to talk to, you can smoke a pipe or cigarette, or listen to the organ. At almost all the restaurants, however humble, music is supplied. The organ at the Moskouski Traktir was made at Wurtemburg, expressly for this establishment, and cost £3.000. It plays when it is wound up, and is limited to just twenty tunes, so that those who frequent this traktir year after year must find a little sameness in the performance. But, after all, it is in the tea-gardens and similar suburhan resorts that the most pleasing phases of Russian tea-drinking are witnessed. Hencath the trees, in every direction, happy families surround the burnished ura and in retired nooks the teapois are witnesses to lovers' yows. Petrofski Gardens are a very favorite resort. In 1812 Napoleon lodged here for a time in the chateau built by the Empress Elizabeth. The road from Museow is there as the product of the chateau built by the Empress Elizabeth.

leon lodged here for a time in the chateau built by the Empress Elizabeth. The road from Moscow is thronged with carriages and droskies and well-dressed pedestrians.

Guards and police keep order at the gates that admit to the varied attractions within—the promeuades, and lawns, and copses; the rustic cottages, stalactite caves, and glens, and grottees; the lake, the fountain, and the marble statues. In the evening, avenues of many-color, d. lights and festooned arches conduct to parodas used as arches conduct to pagodas used as arches conduct to pagodas used as theaters for various entertainments—comic dramas, in which the fun is somewhat broad and grotesque, exhibitions of tumbling, etc. Grand displays of fireworks terminate the proceedings. The ordinary town-peasant usually affects a red shirt and high boots. The moulti-fire here for the control of the fire of the control of the fire of the control of the fire of the fire of the fire of the control of t affects a red shirt and high boots. The moulk, fresh from the country, is mostly ciad in a suit of undyed homespuncloth, and in lien of steckings he winds cloths around his legs. His feet are shod with sandals of plated linden bark. The lower classes in Moscow are, for the most part, smiling and goodnatured, but slow, slouching, and shabby in their appearance. They are also very frequently drunk; for, though fond of "tehar," they by no means confine themselves to it. In addition to Sundays, there are no less than fifty Sundays, there are no less than fifty clearly-defined annual holidays kept in Moscow, and the holiday-makers are

usually incapable all next day.

A Russian nurse is a conspicuous object in the public street. If her infant charge is a boy, she is attired in blue; if a girt, in red. Should she be in the if a girl, in red. Should she be in the service of some rich family, her dress is lavishly trimmed with gold, above which hangs an apron of fine dotted muslin. There is plenty of bread made in Moscow which is not black; indeed good sweet bread is a specialty of the city, and is often sent as a present to friends in St. Patershurz. The water is brought in St. Petersburg. The water is brought twelve miles in water courses from the Mytistehi Springs to the public foun-tains, but it is very seldom laid on to private houses. Accordingly, to supply domestic needs a tribe of water-carriers are out at early dawn. The watercarriers are only one among many classes of itinerant venders and workers.

A funeral in Moscow, when conducted, as is usually the case, in the orthodox National manner, is a picture-sque and interesting spectacle. The proces-sion is leaded by long-bearded priests in their black robes, carrying sprinesand burning tapers in their hands. Next comes the hearse with four horses. Next comes the hearse with room on the steps of the hearse are more priests holding images of the Saviour over the codin. Yet more follow, speakover the colin. Yet more follow, speaking words of consolation to the friends
and relatives of the departed. As the
procession moves on the people in the
streets cease from their occupation, unever their heads, bow, and pray for
the repose of the deceased. The countless pigeons of Moscow are a feature of
the city which overty not to remain unthe city which ought not to remain un-noticed. Tacy enjoy life freely, and in-crease and multiply to an enormous extent, for no one thinks of killing them. In the popular mind they are incarnate emblems of the Holy Spirit. Moscow Cor. Chicago Tri

AN OLD-TIME SURGEON. How Much It Took to Make a Man Eleb Before the Revolution.

Until the close of the Indian war of 1643 the colonists on Long Island were dependent for medical treatment either on the surgeons that accompanied the ships of the Dutch West India Company or on the willing but ignorant Zieckentroosters, who essayed to heal both the bodies and souls of their charges; that war brought to the aid of the province a company from Curacoa, and with the troops came Surgeon Paulus Van der Beeck, who was destined to become the first practitioner in Kings County. Early in 1636 settlers began to people the western end of Long Island. Among taose who started nones in Kings County was Willem Adriensen Bennet, who bought nine hundred and thirty acres of land in Gowanus and erected a house at about the present Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn. At the close of the war with the savages it was found that Bennet had been killed, his buildings burned and his farm devastated. His widow,

the savages it was found that Beanet had been killed, his buildings burned and his farm devastated. His widow, who had been a widow previous to her marriage with him, took for her third husband Surgeon Van der Beeck, and the two, moving back upon the deserted farm, rebuilt a home and began to reclaim the soil. In a sparsely populated country, among colonists who from the nature of their task must have been robust and rugged, there could have been there was, but little demand for medical skill; no one pursued one business to the exclusion of others, and as all alike had to sustain life from a common source—the earth—all followed agriculture to a greater or less extent. Thus Van der Beeck is mentioned as Mr. Paulus, surgeon and farmer. He was, a pushing man. When worden were few and far between he married a rich widow; with apparently no fear, he moved far from the protecting guns of the fort. Entering into public affairs in 1656, he was collector and farmer of revenues; in 1661 he farmed out excise and tenths on Long Island and was ferrymaster. When holding this latter position he drew upon himself a severe reprinand from the Provincial Council for keeping would-be passengers waiting half the day or night before he would carry them across the river. Surgeon Van der Beeck prospered and grew rich. In 1675 he was assessed "two polls, two horses, four cows, three ditto of three years, one ditto of one year, and 20 morgens of land and ralley, £133 los.," and the next year he was rated at £140, hand, passing at £1 an acre wampum value. The date of the first surgeon's better the growle. and the next year he was rated at £140, land, passing at £1 an acre wampum value. The date of the first surgeon's death is not recorded, but the much-widowed woman whom he had married was again a widow, and as such conveying lands in her name in 1679.—Magazine of American History.

—Girard College has an endowment of \$10,138,000; Columbia, \$5,250,000, and Harvard, \$4,500,000.

-Visitors to Alaska are enthusiasti If you over the seenery found there.